



**Huish Episcopi Academy**

The best in everyone™

Part of United Learning

# Knowledge Organisers

## Year 8

### Spring Term A

Name:

Tutor Group:

Respect

•

Ambition

•

Resilience

## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 ENGLISH Knowledge Organiser Spring Noughts and Crosses

### KEY VOCABULARY

1	Racism	when a person is treated worse, excluded, disadvantaged or degraded because of their race or ethnicity.
2	Segregation	The official practice of keeping people apart, usually people of different sexes, races, or religions.
3	Oppression	A cruel or unjust use of authority or power
4	Division	The act of separating something into parts or groups.
5	Colonisation	The act of taking control of an area or a country that is not your own, especially using force, and sending people from your own country to live there.
6	Privilege	A special advantage or right possessed by an individual or group.
7	Inclusion	The act of including someone or something as part of a group.
8	Prejudice	An unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc.
9	Activism	The process of campaigning in public or working for an organization in order to bring about political or social change.
10	Discrimination	Unfair treatment of people and groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, age, or sexual orientation

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

11	Paradox	A paradox is a statement, concept, or idea that is self-contradictory.
12	Stage Directions	Instructions written into the script of a play, indicating stage actions, movements of performers, or production requirements e.g. set design or staging.
13	Characterisation	A device in which in an author builds up a character in a narrative.
14	Soliloquy	when a character in a play speaks directly to the audience, expressing their inner thoughts.
15	Cyclical Structure	When the writer links the ending of the text back to the beginning.
16	Dramatic Irony	A situation in which the audience or reader has a better understanding of events than the characters in a story do.
17	Dual narrative	A story that is told from two different perspectives

### KEY CONTEXT

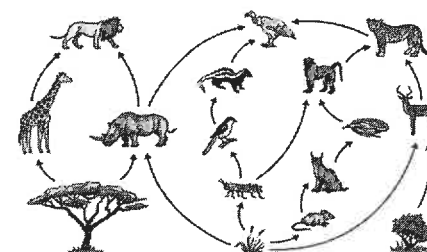
18	Marjorie Blackman drew on her own experiences as a black British woman.	
19	Segregation was banned in the USA in 1964 due to the Civil Rights Act.	
20	The Race Relations Act 1965 was the first law in the UK to address the prohibition of racial discrimination.	

**Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 SCIENCE Knowledge Organiser Interactions and Interdependence**

Ecological relationships		
1	Bioaccumulation	The build-up of toxic chemicals e.g. DDT through a food chain
2	Biodiversity	The variety of species living in an ecosystem
3	Carnivore	An animal that eats meat
4	Classification	The sorting out of living organisms into smaller and smaller groups based on similar characteristics
5	Competition	The struggle between two species for the same limited resource
6	Consumer	An animal that eats plants or other animals
7	Decay	The breakdown of dead plant or animal material and the release of nutrients back into the environment
8	Detritivores	Animals like worms, woodlice and maggots etc that begin the decay process
9	Habitat	The area in which an animal or plant lives
10	Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants
11	Endangered	Species that are in danger of becoming extinct
12	Evolution	The change in a species over a long period of time
13	Extinct	When there are no more individuals of a species left
14	Genetic variation	Difference between organisms due to difference in their genetic make up
15	Microbes	Animals such as bacteria and fungi that cause decay

Ecological relationships		
16	Natural selection	Where an organism is more likely to survive, breed and pass on its genes to its offspring because it is better adapted for competing in the environment it is in
17	Predator	An animal that hunts and eats other animals
18	Prey	An animal that is eaten by a predator
19	Producer	A plant that uses the sun and nutrients in the soil to make its own <b>food</b>
20	Species	Single type of organisms that can breed with each other to produce fertile offspring
21	Trophic level	The different levels in a food chain: producer, primary consumer, secondary consumer and tertiary consumer

When all the food chains in an ecosystem are joined up together, they form a **food web**



Food webs are just several food chains joined together. Some of the food chains in this food web are:

Tree → giraffe → lion

Tree  $\rightarrow$  rhino  $\rightarrow$  lion

Grass → grass hopper → small bird → racoon → eagle

## Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

### 1) Common conversions

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125	12.5%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{1}{3}$	0.33333...	33.3% (1dp)
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
$\frac{1}{1}$	1	100%

### 2) Fraction to decimal

Divide the numerator by the denominator.  
 $\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow 1 \div 5 \rightarrow 0.2$   
 $\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow 1.0 \div 5 \rightarrow 0.2$

### 3) Decimal to percentage

Multiply by 100 and add the percentage symbol.  
 $0.09 \rightarrow 0.09 \times 100 = 9\%$

### 4) Percentage to fraction

Write the percentage as the numerator and make 100 the denominator. Simplify if possible.  
 $30\% \rightarrow \frac{30}{100} = \frac{3}{10}$

### 4) Percentage change

Percentage Increase or Decrease =  
 $\frac{\text{Change}}{\text{Original}} \times 100$

## Percentages Calculations

### 1) Multiplier

A percentage written as a decimal is the percentage multiplier.

### 2) Percentage of an amount with a calculator

The percentage multiplier multiplied by the amount

### 3) Percentage change

Percentage Change =  
 $\frac{\text{Difference}}{\text{Original}} \times 100$

### 4) Reverse percentages

Original =  $\frac{\text{New Amount}}{\text{Multiplier}}$

# Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 RE Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge Organiser   Philosophy of Religion					
<b>1</b>	<b>Omnipotent</b>	The belief that God is all-powerful.	<b>11</b>	<b>Analogy</b>	A comparison between things that have similar features, often used to help explain a principle or idea.
<b>2</b>	<b>Omniscient</b>	The belief that God is all-knowing.	<b>12</b>	<b>Fallacy</b>	A mistaken belief, especially one based on unsound arguments.
<b>3</b>	<b>Omnibenevolent</b>	The belief that God is all-loving.	<b>13</b>	<b>Cosmological Argument</b>	The argument for the existence of God which argues that God is the cause of the universe.
<b>4</b>	<b>Omnipresent</b>	The belief that God is present everywhere at once.	<b>14</b>	<b>Thomas Aquinas</b>	Thinker argued for the cosmological argument.
<b>5</b>	<b>Transcendent</b>	The belief that God is outside of the universe.	<b>15</b>	<b>Causation</b>	The relationship between cause and effect.
<b>6</b>	<b>Theism</b>	The belief in God.	<b>16</b>	<b>Problem of Evil</b>	The argument that the existence of evil undermines belief in an omnipotent and omnibenevolent God.
<b>7</b>	<b>Atheism</b>	Disbelief or lack of belief in the existence of God or gods.	<b>17</b>	<b>Epicurus</b>	Thinker who came up with the problem of evil argument.
<b>8</b>	<b>Agnosticism</b>	The belief that nothing can be known about the nature or existence of God.	<b>18</b>	<b>Theodicy</b>	An argument which defends God against the problem of evil.
<b>9</b>	<b>Design Argument</b>	The argument for the existence of God based on evidence of design in the world.	<b>19</b>	<b>Religious Experience</b>	An experience which has a religious meaning for the person who experienced it.
<b>10</b>	<b>William Paley</b>	Thinker who argued for the design argument.	<b>20</b>	<b>Empirical Evidence</b>	Evidence for something based on observation or experience.

### Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser – Civil War

Key Terms		
1	Absolutist	A ruler who has all the power
2	Bishops' War	An uprising in Scotland
3	Interregnum	The period after Charles' execution, up to 1660, when England was a republic.
4	Conspiracy	A secret plan
5	Eleven Year Tyranny	The period when Charles I ruled without Parliament
6	Grand Remonstrance	A list of complaints against Charles I
7	Puritans	Extreme Protestants
8	Civil War	A war fought between 2 or more sides within a country
9	Parliament	A group of people who lead the country and pass laws
10	Ship money	A tax payable by people in coastal towns
11	John Pym	Leading MP who opposed King Charles I
12	Dissolve	Shut down
13	Republic	A country without a king or a queen
14	Constitution	A set of laws and principles that sets out how a country is governed
15	Divine Right of Kings	The belief that the king was chosen by God
16	Cavalier	The name given to those fighting for King Charles
17	Roundhead	The name given to those fighting for Parliament
18	Restoration	The period starting in 1660 when England returned to being a monarchy
19	Daemonologie	A book, written by King James, on the threat posed by witches
20	Interrogate	To ask someone a lot of questions, often in a forceful way

Key Terms		
21	1603	James became king of England
22	1605	Gunpowder Plot
23	1625	Charles I became king of England
24	1629	Start of 'Eleven Year Tyranny'
25	1637	Archbishop Laud makes religious changes
26	1640	Charles I recalls Parliament
27	1642	Start of the English Civil War
28	1645-1646	Matthew Hopkins' witch-hunting reaches its peak
29	1648	Parliament wins the second Civil War
30	1649	Charles I executed and England declared a Commonwealth
31	1653	Oliver Cromwell became 'Lord Protector'.
32	1658	Death of Oliver Cromwell.
33	1660	Charles II crowned king beginning the Restoration.
34	1688	The Glorious Revolution
35	1707	The Act of Union

## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Geography Knowledge Organiser Unit 3 Ecosystems

Classification of ecosystems		
1	<b>ecosystem</b>	A community of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment in a particular area.
2	<b>biome</b>	A large-scale ecosystem and an area of the world that, because of a similar climate, have similar landscapes, animals (fauna) and plants (flora).
3	<b>habitat</b>	The place where an organism lives.
4	<b>biodiversity</b>	The variety of plants and animals found in a particular ecosystem or biome.
5	<b>sustainability</b>	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Major global biomes		
1	<b>tundra</b>	A cold, treeless biome found at high latitudes or at high altitudes, where the ground is frozen for most of the year (permafrost).
2	<b>hot desert</b>	A dry biome with very low rainfall, high daytime temperatures and sparse vegetation, such as the Sahara Desert.
3	<b>temperate forest</b>	A forest biome found in regions with moderate temperatures and rainfall, usually with four distinct seasons.
4	<b>savannah grasslands</b>	A large open area covered mainly with grasses and scattered trees, found in tropical or subtropical regions (savannah).
5	<b>tropical rainforest</b>	Found in both the northern and southern hemisphere mainly on or around the equator. Vegetation is vast and varied, climate is humid, hot and wet year-round.

The Taiga Russia		
1	<b>taiga</b>	A cold forest biome found in northern regions, made up mainly of coniferous (pine) trees; also called a boreal forest.
2	<b>permafrost</b>	Ground that remains continuously frozen for two or more consecutive years, often found in polar and subarctic regions.
3	<b>deciduous</b>	Trees or plants that shed their leaves annually.
4	<b>evergreen</b>	Trees or plants that retain their leaves throughout the year.
5	<b>logging</b>	The cutting down of trees to sell the wood for profit (legally or illegally).
6	<b>deforestation</b>	The permanent removal of trees, often to make space for farming or construction.
7	<b>Indigenous communities</b>	Groups of people who are the original inhabitants of a region

Coral reefs		
1	<b>coral reef</b>	A large underwater structure made of the skeletons of coral polyps, providing habitat for many marine species.
2	<b>polyp</b>	A small, soft-bodied organism that builds coral skeletons; the basic living unit of a coral reef.
3	<b>colony</b>	A group of organisms of the same species living closely together, often for mutual benefit.
4	<b>Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)</b>	Specific zones in the ocean where human activities such as fishing, mining, and tourism are restricted or carefully managed.
5	<b>ecotourism</b>	Tourism directed towards natural environments, intended to support conservation efforts and observe wildlife responsibly.

## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Mi Rutina Diaria

Adverbios		
1	-mente	Usually means-ly in English
2	Rapidamene	Quickly
3	Lentamente	Slowly
4	Con cuidado	Carefully
5	De prisa	In a hurry
6	De mala gana	Unwillingly
7	Felizmente	Happily

¿Cómo es tu rutina diaria?: What is your daily routine like?		
1	A las siete	At seven o'clock
2	De la mañana	a.m
3	De la tarde	p.m
4	Me gustaría acostarme	I would like to go to bed
5	Más temprano	earlier
6	Más tarde	later
7	Tengo que levantarme	I have to get up
9	Suelo ducharme	I usually have a shower

Mi Rutina Diaria		
1	Me despierto	I wake up
2	Me levanto	I get up
3	Me ducho	I have a shower
4	Me baño	I have a bath
5	Me visto	I get dressed
6	Desayuno	I have breakfast
7	Almuerzo	I have for lunch
8	Ceno	I have for supper
9	Me peino	I comb my hair
10	Me lavo / me cepillo los dientes	I brush my teeth
11	Me maquillo	I put on make -up
12	Me afeito	I shave
13	Hago mis deberes	I do my homework
14	Salgo de casa	I leave the house
15	Vuelvo a casa	I return home
16	Me acuesto	I go to bed
17	Me duermo	I fall asleep



## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Knowledge Organiser : Term 3 - La Vida Sana

¿Tienes una vida sana?		
1	Hay que +infinitive	You have to
2	Se debe +inf.	You must
3	Se debería +inf.	You ought to
4	Tengo que +inf.	I have to
5	Suelo +infinitive	I usually
6	Me gustaría ser más/menos...	I would like to be more/less

Mi Vida Sana		
1	Comer cinco porciones de fruta y verduras	To eat 5 portions of fruit and veg a day
2	Dormir ocho horas	To sleep eight hours
3	Hacer ejercicio	To exercise
4	Beber ocho vasos de agua	To drink eight glasses of water
5	Evitar el estrés	To avoid stress
6	Los hábitos buenos/malos	Good/bad habits
7	La comida basura	Junk food

Mi vida sana		
1	(mal)sano	(un)healthy
2	saludable	healthy
3	rico	delicious
4	sabroso	tasty
5	asqueroso	disgusting
6	Fumar	To smoke
7	Beber alcohol	To drink alcohol
8	Tomar droga	To take drugs
9	Probar	To try
10	nocivo	harmful
11	perjudicial	harmful
12	dañino	harmful
13	dañar	To injure/harm
14	Hacer daño a	To hurt
15	Perjudicar	To damage/harm
16	Creo que	I think that
17	(des)afortunadamente	(un)fortunately

## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Health

### 1. Comment est ta routine ?

1	Je me lève	I get up
2	Je me lave	I have a wash
3	Je me brosse les dents	I brush my teeth
4	Je me douche	I shower
5	Je prends le petit-déjeuner	I have breakfast
6	Je vais au collège (à pied / en bus / en voiture)	I go to school (by foot/ on the bus/ by car)
7	Je quitte le collège	I leave school

### 2. Que changerais-tu au sujet de ta routine ?

1	Je changerais beaucoup/peu	I would change a lot/little
2	Je voudrais (+infinitive)	I would like
3	Je voudrais pouvoir (+infinitive)	I would like to be able
4	Me lever	To get up
5	Me coucher	To go to bed
6	Manger	To eat
7	Aller au collège	To go to school
8	Rentrer chez moi	To return home
9	Avoir plus de temps au lit	To have more time in bed
10	Avoir plus de temps chez moi	To have more time at home
11	Avoir plus de temps au collège	To have more time at school

### 3. Qu'est-ce que tu as fait hier ?

1	Je me suis levé(e) à	I got up at...
2	Je me suis douché(e)	I showered
3	J'ai pris le petit-déjeuner	I had breakfast
4	J'ai mangé (des céréales/ du pain grillé)	I ate (cereal/toast)
5	Je suis allé(e) au collège	I went to school
6	J'ai bavardé avec mes amis	I chatted with my friends
7	J'ai étudié au collège	I studied at school
8	J'ai joué au foot/sur mon portable/aux jeux vidéo	I played football/ on my phone/ video games
9	J'ai préparé le dîner	I prepared/made dinner
10	J'ai regardé la télé	I watched television
11	J'ai écouté de la musique	I listened to music

### 4. Time and time expressions

1	Après ça	After that
2	Puis	Then
3	Ensuite	Then/next
4	Plus tard	Later
5	À ... heures	At ... o'clock
6	À ... heures et demie	At half past ...
7	À ... heures et quart	At quarter past ...
8	À ... heures moins le quart	At quarter to ...
9	C'était	It was

## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Term 3 Health

### 5. Es-tu en forme ?

1	Je suis en bonne forme	I'm fit/healthy
2	Je suis sain(e)/en bonne santé	I am healthy
3	Je ne suis pas en forme	I'm not fit
4	Je ne suis pas sain(e)/en bonne santé	I'm not healthy
5	Je bois de l'eau	I drink water
6	Je bois des boissons gazeuses	I drink fizzy drinks
7	Je (ne) mange (pas) sainement	I (don't) eat healthily
8	Je mange des sucreries	I eat sweets
9	Je mange du chocolat	I eat chocolate
10	Je mange des légumes	I eat vegetables
11	Je mange des fruits	I eat fruit
12	J'adore manger du fast-food	I love eating fast food
13	Tous les jours	Every day
14	De temps en temps	From time to time
15	Tout le temps	All the time
16	Rarement	Rarely
17	Ne...jamais	Never
18	Je fais de l'exercice	I exercise
19.	Je (ne) suis (pas) actif/active	I am (not) active

### 6. Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pour rester en forme ?

1	Je vais (+infinitive)	I'm going
2	Je dois (+infinitive)	I have to/must
3	Je peux (+infinitive)	I can
4	Je veux (+infinitive)	I want
5	Manger sainement	To eat healthily
6	Manger moins de	To eat less/fewer
7	Boire plus de	To drink more
8	Faire du sport	To do/play sport
9	Faire de l'exercice	To exercise
10	Être plus actif/active	To be more active
11	Dormir plus	To sleep more

### 7. Opinions

1	C'était...	It was...
2	Fatigant	Tiring
3	Sain	Healthy
4	Malsain	Unhealthy
5	Amusant	Fun
6	Énergisant	Energising



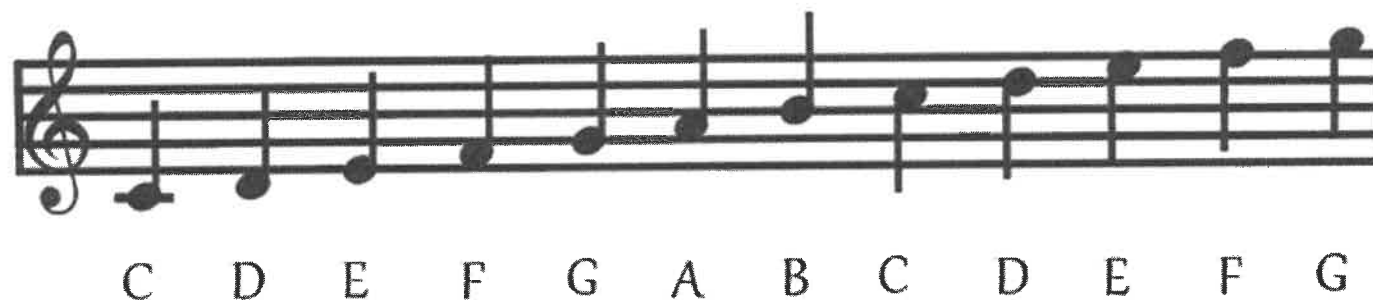
## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: The Ensemble Musician

Section 1		
1	<b>Scale</b>	Notes put in ascending or descending order of pitch
2	<b>Chord</b>	Two or more notes played at the same time
3	<b>Major Chord</b>	A chord with a happy / bright / joyful tone
4	<b>Minor Chord</b>	A chord with a sad / gloomy / serious tone
5	<b>Primary Chords</b>	The three main chords in any given key - Chords I, IV and V (1, 4 and 5)
6	<b>Root note</b>	The "home" or starting note of the chord / scale
7	<b>Interval</b>	The distance between any two given notes
8	<b>Semitone</b>	Smallest interval, moving up or down a half step on the keyboard e.g. C to C#
9	<b>(Whole) Tone</b>	An interval which moves up or down by 2 semitones on the keyboard e.g. C to D
10	<b>Rhythm</b>	The duration of notes and how they are organised
11	<b>Syncopation</b>	Off-beat rhythm. Emphasis on beats 2 and 4
12	<b>Skank rhythm</b>	Off-beat rhythm specific to Reggae music
13	<b>Swung rhythm</b>	When the first quaver in a pair is played longer than the second
14	<b>Reggae</b>	Traditional music from Jamaica.
15	<b>Riff</b>	A repeating musical pattern
16	<b>Ensemble</b>	A group of musicians, playing together

# Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Music Knowledge Organiser Unit 2: The Ensemble Musician

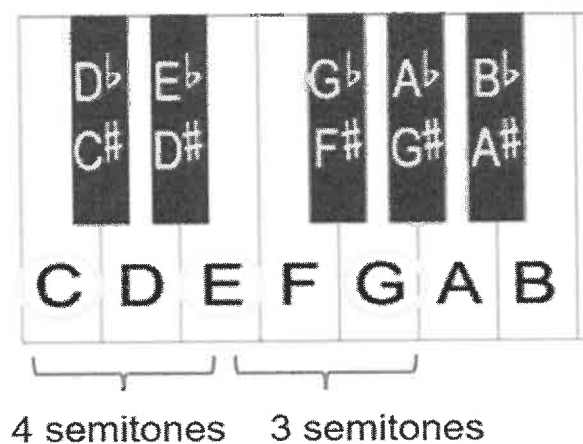
## Section 2

### Treble clef notation

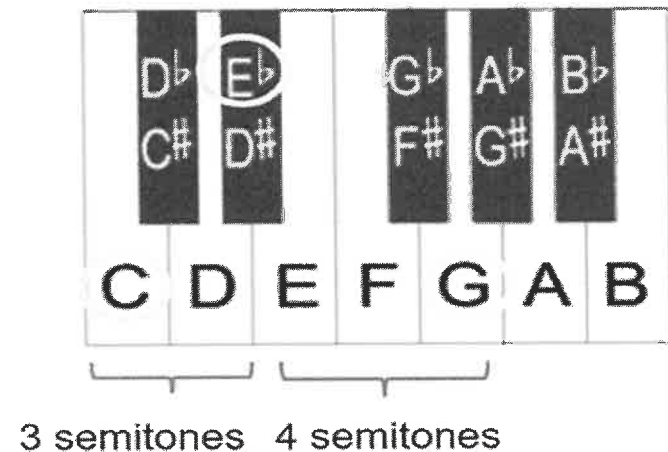


## Section 3

### Major chord pattern



### Minor chord pattern



## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Drama Knowledge Organiser UNIT 2: Macbeth

### UNIT 2: Macbeth

#### Section A

1	Singular	An actor speaking part of a verse by themselves
2	Ensemble	A group of actors working together to create a unified performance
3	Physicality	An actor using a range of movement skills to help transform themselves into the character they are playing
4	Imagery	Storytelling using 'language' seen with the eyes, designed to appeal to the senses.
5	Choral Movement	Where a group of actors move in the same way at the same time
6	Choral Speech	Where a group of actors speak the same thing at the same time
7	Conscience Alley	Persuasive arguments to help a character make a decision
8	Interpretation	An actor's own idea of how to represent something
9	Motivation	What drives a character to say what they says and to do what they does
10	Emotion Memory	An actor's memory of something that creates an emotional reaction

#### Section B

1	Projection	How loud or quiet your voice is
2	Pitch	How high or low your voice is
3	Pace	The speed at which an actor delivers their lines or performs their actions
4	Emphasis	The stress or importance placed on certain words or phrases in dialogue
5	Tone	The emotion shown in your voice
6	Gesture	Movements of the hands, arms, or body that express ideas or emotions
7	Eye Contact	Looking directly into another character's eyes, or avoiding this
8	Facial Expression	Movements of the facial muscles to convey emotions and reactions
9	Posture	The way an actor holds and positions their body
10	Body Language	The non-verbal communication conveyed through an actor's movements

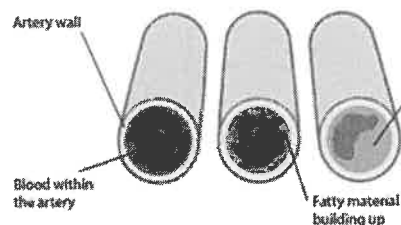


## Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 8 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser - Fats and Oils

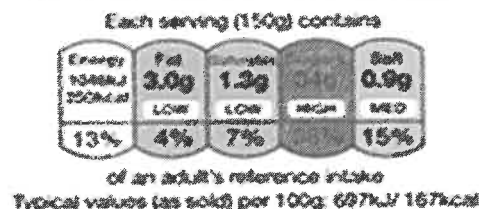
UNIT NUMBER.9 Properties & Keywords		
1	Saturated Fat	Tend to be a solid at room temperature.
2	Unsaturated Fat	Tend to be a liquid at room temperature.
3	Too much fat	Can cause weight gain/ obesity, blocked arteries, and/or Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)
4	Fat Soluble Vitamins	A, D, E K.
5	Obesity	Obesity and overweight is caused when extra calories, particularly those from foods high in fat and sugar, are stored in the body as fat
6	Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)	Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a major cause of death in the UK. It does not always have obvious symptoms.
7	Blocked Arteries	Blocked arteries, also known as Atherosclerosis, is the build-up of fibrous and fatty material inside the arteries
8	Oils	These tend to be a liquid at room temperature.
9	Food labelling	All prepacked food requires a food label that displays certain mandatory information.
10	Traffic light labelling	Gives nutritional information so consumers can make healthy choices and compare products

UNIT NUMBER.11 Fats and Oils		
1	Roll of fat in the diet	For Energy, To Insulate the body, to absorb Fat soluble vitamins A, D, E, K, to protect bones and organs
2	Sources of Saturated Fat	Red Meat (Beef, Pork) Cheese, Butter, Processed Foods, Ice Cream Cookies
3	Sources of Unsaturated Fat	Nuts, Plant Foods, Fish, Sun-flower Oil, Green Leafy Vegetable
4	How to reduce fat in your diet	Compare food labels, choose lower fat options. - Grill, bake, poach or steam instead of roast or fry. - Trim excess fat (rind) and skin. - Choose leaner cuts of meat or lower % fat mince - Include more vegetables in meat dishes

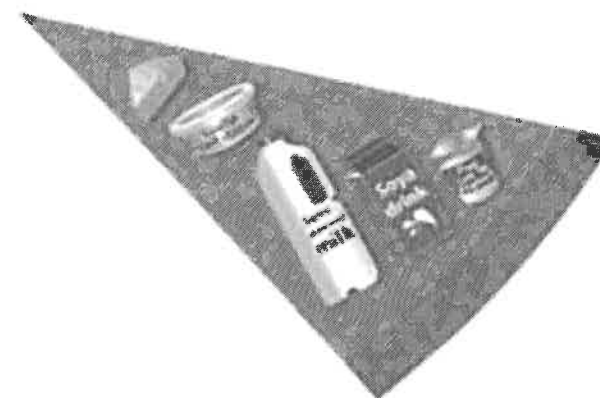
**Diagram A – Coronary Artery Disease**



**Diagram B – Traffic Light Labelling**



**Diagram C - Fats**



<https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well>

## Huish Episcopi Academy - Year 8 Food Preparation & Nutrition Knowledge Organiser – British Cuisine

**Image 1** Traditional British Cuisine  
Dessert Dishes



Scones



Victoria sponge



Hot cross buns



Sticky toffee pudding



Bakewell tart



Eton mess



Trifle



Mince pie



Jam roly-poly



Madera cake



Kneesh-brocker-glozy



Treacle tart



Bread & Butter pudding pie



Battenberg cake



Spotted dick



Christmas pudding



Eccles cake



Welsh cakes



Deep-fried Mars bar

### British Cuisine

British cuisine can be distinguished by region and county. Even towns have their own specialities.

### Seasonality

- 1 Seasonality means what is typically grown or reared at certain times of the year (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter)
- 2 These tend to be staple ingredients and can influence a countries cuisine

### Key Features of "Cuisine"

- 1 It is a style of cooking and eating that is characteristic of a particular country or region of the world
- 2 It uses distinctive (particular) ingredients that are usually grown or gathered locally in the area.
- 3 It use specific preparation and cooking methods.
- 4 It uses specific cooking equipment
- 5 It uses distinctive presentation and/or serving techniques (practices)

**Image 2** Traditional British Cuisine  
Main Dishes



Yorkshire pudding



Sunday roast



Fish and chips



Crumpets



Full English breakfast



Bacon sandwich



Bangers and mash



Cottage pie



Shepherds pie



Toad in the hole



Cauliflower cheese



Cornish pasty



Pie and mash



Chicken tikka masala



Ploughman's lunch



Welsh rarebit



Bubble and squeak



Beef Wellington



Scotch egg



Lancashire hotpot



Pork pie



Steak and kidney pie



Steak & kidney pudding



Black pudding



Kippers



Liver & onion



Haggis



Faggots



Liver-broad



Jellied eels



**Huish Episcopi Academy**  
The best in everyone



## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Textiles Knowledge Organiser Project 2 LED keyrings

1. Context		
1	Key ring	A metal ring, with a tab or decorative object attached.
2	LED	<b>Light Emitting Diode</b> - an electronic device that gives off light when it receives an electrical current.
3	Cultural	The <b>ideas, customs, and social</b> behaviour of a society.
4	Day of the Dead	<b>The Day of the Dead</b> , a festival which is celebrated in <b>Mexico</b> , where friends and family remember loved ones that have passed away.
5	Template	A piece of paper used as a <b>template</b> for cutting out a shape.
6	E textiles	<b>Electronic textiles</b> , are products created with <b>conductive threads</b> enabling digital components such as <b>batteries and lights</b> to be embedded in them.

2. Techniques and materials		
1	Applique	When pieces of <b>fabric</b> are <b>sewn or stuck</b> on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern
2	Felt	<b>Felt</b> is a material that is produced by <b>matting and pressing</b> fibres together.
3	Modern material	<b>Modern materials</b> are developed through the invention of new or improved processes. E.g. conductive thread
4	Embroidery	<b>Embroidery</b> is decorating fabric using a needle to apply thread.

### Embroidery – Back stitch

#### Back Stitch



### Embroidery – Blanket stitch

#### Blanket Stitch

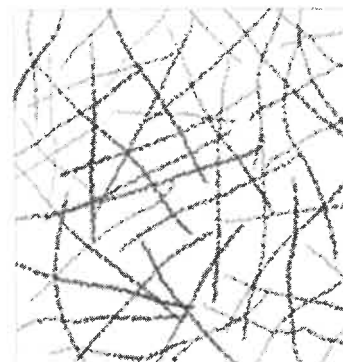


### Embroidery- French Knot

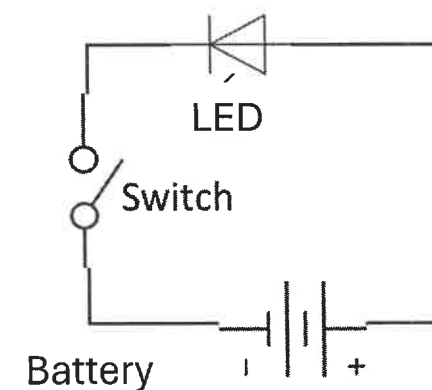
#### French Knot Stitch



### Felt construction



### LED circuit



## Huish Episcopi Academy Year 8 Computing Knowledge Organiser – Spring 1

### 1 Computational thinking

1	Abstraction	The process of simplifying complex systems by focusing on the main ideas and ignoring unnecessary details.
2	Algorithm	A step-by-step set of instructions for solving a problem or completing a task.
3	Decomposition	The process of breaking down a complex problem into smaller, more manageable parts.
4	Logic error	A mistake in a program's logic that causes it to produce incorrect results, even though it runs without crashing.

### 2 Graphical user interfaces (GUIs)

1	App	A software program designed to perform specific tasks on devices like smartphones, tablets, or computers.
2	Checkbox	A GUI element that allows users to select one or more options from a list. It looks like a small square that can be checked or unchecked.
3	Drop down list	A GUI element that allows users to select one option from a list of choices that appears when the user clicks on it.
4	Graphical user interface (GUI)	A visual way for users to interact with a computer program, using elements like windows, icons, and buttons.
5	Ids	Unique names or numbers used to identify elements in a program, such as variables or HTML elements.
6	Mobile	Devices like smartphones and tablets that are portable and can connect to the internet wirelessly.
7	Radio button	A GUI element that allows users to select one option from a group of choices.
8	Slider	A GUI element that allows users to adjust a value by moving a handle along a track.
9	Text box	A GUI element that allows users to enter text.
10	Toggle button	A GUI element that can be switched between two states, like on and off.

### 3 Programming techniques

1	Arithmetic operator	A symbol used in programming to perform mathematical operations, such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), and division (/).
2	Assignment	The process of setting a value to a variable. For example, x = 5 assigns the value 5 to the variable x.
3	Constant	A value that does not change during the execution of a program. For example, the value of $\pi$ (pi) is a constant.
4	Errors	Mistakes or bugs in a program that can cause it to behave unexpectedly or crash.
5	Event	An action or occurrence that a program can respond to, such as a mouse click or a key press.
6	Event-Driven	A style of programming where the flow of the program is determined by events, such as user actions or sensor outputs.
7	Handler	A piece of code that responds to an event, such as a function that runs when a button is clicked.
8	Input	Data that is entered into a computer system for processing, such as text typed on a keyboard or a file uploaded to a website.
9	Iteration	The process of repeating a set of instructions a certain number of times or until a condition is met.
10	Logical condition	An expression that evaluates to true or false, used in decision-making in programs.
11	Logical operator	A symbol used to combine or invert logical conditions, such as AND (&&), OR (  ), and NOT (!).
12	Parameters	Variables used in functions to pass information into functions.
13	Programming	The process of writing instructions for a computer to perform specific tasks.
14	Relational operator	A symbol used to compare two values, such as greater than (>) or equal to (==).
15	Selection	A programming concept where a decision is made based on a condition, often using if-else statements.
16	Sequence	Refers to the order in which instructions are executed in a program.
17	Syntax error	A mistake in the code that violates the rules of the programming language, causing the program to fail to run.
18	Variables	Used in programming to store data that can change during the execution of a program.